

THE ELECTIONS.

**Meeting of the Board of County Canvassers—
The "Ins" and the "Outs."**

At noon yesterday a number of persons being at leisure or feeling interested in the carrying out of

the legal force known as "The Official County Canvass," assembled in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, in the County Court House. In the lobby near the chamber were crowds of small politicians, officeholders, would be officeholders, "sore heads," "dead heads," heads of departments and others, waiting for the performances to commence. Presently the grand driving wheel of the city and county government—Supervisor Tweed—made his appearance, and in his peculiar brisk way entered

Supervisor Tweed moved that any protests which may be presented be received, placed on file and held over to be considered on the last day of the canvass. The motion was adopted.

Supervisor Ely presented protests from John Foley and Jacob Cohen, candidates for Supervisor

for Henry Smith for supervisor, on the ground that at the time of his nomination for supervisor Mr. Smith was a member of the Board of Aetropolitan Police Commissioners, and that under chapter 339, section two, of the laws of 1889 the votes cast for Mr. Smith are void.

The protests were placed on file in accordance with the motion of Supervisor Tweed. In addition, Mr. Ely moved that in the meantime the protests and accompanying affidavits be sent to the Council to

Mr. Tweed then moved that the Board proceed to canvass the votes of the seventh ward. The motion was adopted, and a canvass accordingly commenced. Mr. Tweed calling off from his list, and the County Clerk checking, who built up the republican German, General Sigel, who built up the republican State ticket was called out as "Steged," with the emphasis on the last syllable, by Mr. Tweed; but his fastidious German clerk, with a hint, a suggestion

by pronouncing the name "Seeger."

The canvass proceeded briskly and harmoniously, and the Seventh, Thirtieth and the lower wards were canvassed, after which the Board adjourned until noon to-day.

THE RECENT MURDER OF DOUGLAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

"used partially in self-defence, believing his life in danger." What is the exact meaning of the verdict? Certainly the novelty or originality of the plea for the most reckless, inexcusable and unnecessary taking of life does not form its most extraordinary or striking feature; but that such a plea as this should pass as an excuse with any number of rational, unprejudiced minds, under any combination of circumstances, is a thing of which we have no previous knowledge.

tion of circumstances, time and place alike, in which every impartial person who reads the evidence of the case in question will inevitably discover murder, or that it should be expected that such a verdict would appease the desire of public justice, is not only the most amazing of facts, but one of the most incredible and incomprehensible that can be conceived. A desperado, armed with the instrument

It would be, perhaps, unavailing to inquire by what mental process that jury in the case succeeded in satisfying their own judgments—if, indeed, they have satisfied them—that their strange verdict could have been reconciled to the facts as given in evidence. "Believing his life in danger?" Have they believed so, too? Why, then, is not the exact variance of people's souls in the conviction that a life of

Why, I can say that I believe my "lie in danger," and forthwith, if I have a pique with my neighbor and a revolver concealed in my pocket, proceed at once to shoot him dead. There is my excuse—"Believing his life in danger." No one need any more entertain the least scruple about killing any one with whom he may chance to have an impromptu mis-

If the laws of the Commonwealth permit such men as Jackson to carry deadly weapons, is it for their own protection or for the wanton destruction of the lives of the citizens, or for both? If for the latter, then those laws do not sufficiently discriminate, and, consequently, do not as they should, afford proper protection to the peaceful citizen. And if the

said laws, whose provisions need to be conscientiously ignored in the present case, are to remain silent, and further investigation to be interdicted of such a proportionate and extravagant verdict as is one under consideration. Two may be assumed: that the life of a citizen or a potentate; that the life of peaceful and law-abiding citizen safe, but rather that it is constant menace, and unpurified, if such a case as this is allowed to pass with impunity. "Thou shalt not kill." Douglas' good and daft command of the government is the member

is condoned, therefore let justice be done though
the heavens fall.

A SCANDALIZED STRANGER.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DOMESTICS.

A Row Among the Mormons—Excommunicated Saints—Brigham's Financiering—Raid

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, }
Nov. 6, 1893. }

As the Mormons are at present having a little "complacency" among themselves, which it is deemed is but the predecessor of a storm that will soon sweep Mormonism from the earth, I have thought the facts of the case would not be devoid of

interest to the readers of the HERALD. Some time since the *Utah Magazine*, edited by two leading Mormons, Godbe & Harris, published an article recommending the development of the mines in the Territory. To this end it would be necessary to invite capitalists into the country. In this they were endorsed by the *Telegraph*, another Mormon daily paper. Such a course, however, would be in direct

opposition to the wishes of Brigham Young, and he notified the editors of the *Utah Magazine* to discontinue its publication under penalty of excommunication from the Church. They persisted, however, and Brigham has carried out his threat. Scotchman, editor of the *Telegraph* has taken back all he published in regard to the matter and is still within the "fold." The

last issue of the *Utah Magazine* came out stronger than ever, and also contained a protest against the action of Brigham Young. The Carroll (Brigham) has forbidden the Mormons to trade with Mr. Godue, who heretofore has done the leading drug business in the Territory. How the matter will end remains to be seen; it is occasioning great excitement here, both to Gentiles and Mormons. There is much dissatisfaction felt by the Mormons at the course pursued by Brigham in this matter, but they are bound

It will be remembered that Brigham Young had a contract to build the section of Pacific Railroad from Echo to Ogden, a distance of forty miles. He engaged Mormons to work it and promised them two dollars and a half a day. With their blind faith in his promises they went to work, and a great number of them have never received a cent to this day. Some of his sub-contractors, to whom he was indebted in the sum of \$5,000, pressed

a span of minutes each, which they indignantly refused, saying that they had paid out a great deal of money to the men and wished a return. The matter still remains in abeyance. Brigham, as contractor, of course received the pay, when he took in railroad iron, two locomotives and other railroad supplies, with which he is now building the Utah Pacific Railroad from the Union Pacific at Orderville to Salt Lake City, thirty-six miles distant. He has numerous at work on the road, and is allowing them

one dollar a day. He does not promise to pay them any cash, but allows them to work out their titling in the season. Whatever may be said of Brigham Young, we must allow that he is an able financier. Some years since he informed his people that he had received a "revelation" commanding him to go to England, withdraw the money on deposit in the Bank of England (about \$2,000,000) and go to the Sandwich Islands and live the remainder of his days in the same manner, and enjoy

The Pacific Railroad has had an influence in awakening the people to a correct view of Brigham's schemes, and he, recognizing this fact, wishes to be

"Quite an array occurred recently between a local reporter of the *Telegraph* and a son of Elder Joseph E. Smith. It seems that Elder Smith recently married the widow and two daughters of his own brother. The reporter of the paper in question made mention of the fact in the local column, and wished to know what relation the children of the two daughters would bear to Smith. This so enraged a son of Smith's that he went to the United States court room, where he heard the reporter was

The Hawaiian Pacific Railroad will be completed about January 1, 1917, and the renewed amount of travel and enlarged intercomms with Gentiles will open the eyes of the people to the wrongs being heaped upon them and cause them to throw on the yoke, which, as we have seen, Morrison, and his wife, have thrown

of the past